The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,845. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 18, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BOON—July 17th, at the European General Hospital, of dysentery, Henry Smith Boon, late seaman ship *King Arthur*, aged 22 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

Bombay, 13th July 1864.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 10th August, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Busorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

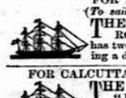
(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 900 Tons, 259 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched on the 1st August at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin, Kurrakee, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam —also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

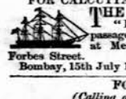
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(To sail about 22nd instant.)



THE well known and favorite Ship ROBERT SMALL, Captain DARKE, has two commodious Cabins available, offering a desirable opportunity for Passengers

FOR CALCUTTA WITH QUICK DESPATCH.



THE fine A. 1 Iron Clipper Ship "KING ARTHUR." For freight or passage, apply to Captain MARSHALL, at Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Forbes Street.

Bombay, 15th July 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

(Calling at Narakel near Cochin.)

THE first-class British Ship ERISHNA, 572 Tons, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 15th July 1864.

THE British Ship [illegible] 362 Tons [illegible] is ready for sea. She is in first-rate [illegible] Apply to Captain SMITH on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents for Owners.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods ex ships *Dhuleep Singh* and *Merseyshire*, consigned to order, landed and warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder, are requested to take delivery forthwith as the matter of Warehouse rent is necessarily heavy.

Bombay, 11th July 1864. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given to Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Defiance*, from London, that the ship is being greatly delayed for want of Boats, and that on and after to-morrow 10th instant, the Captain will be obliged to land the Cargo at the expense and risk of Consignees at such Bunders as may be found most convenient. Owing to the crowded state of the Custom House wharves and sheds Cargo landed there at present incurs very great risk of damages, and to this fact the attention of Consignees is particularly requested.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Bombay, 10th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, GEO. DITCHBURN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Euretta*, Captain JEWSON, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain JEWSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders, accompanied with Bill of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain JEWSON and Owners.

Bombay, 9th July 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER SHIP "MORAYSHIRE," FROM LONDON.—It is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the Ship is being materially delayed for want of Boats, all Goods for which boats are not alongside as they come to hand, are being landed at the most convenient Bunders, on account and risk of the concerned, and will be retained until payment of such expenses as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 11th July 1864. Agents Ship *Morayshire*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship "REMINGTON," FOWLER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain FOWLER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

NOTICE.—To the Consignees of Cargo per Ship *King Arthur*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats immediately for their Goods, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

N. B.—The following Goods is ready on hand since last four days:

700 Bags Rice. Mark A. B. C., No. 1 2 2

Shipped by John Elliot & Co.

500 Bags Rice. Mark G. M.

Shipped by Canjee Topun.

NOTICE.—Shippers by the *Owen Gleudower* are here informed, that in conformity with the arrangement notified to them by Circular and Advertisement, Captain NORRIS will forthwith proceed to tranship Cargo of the *Owen Gleudower* to the Ship *Harmonides*, Captain ROBERT MORAN, for Liverpool, and they will therefore please take the necessary steps to protect their shipments by Insurance. MACNEE & Co.,

Agents for Captain NORRIS and the Charterers of the *Owen Gleudower*.

Bombay, 13th July 1864.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain ,,	½ Abernethey.
Coffee ,,	½ Captain.
Cracknell. ,,	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Macearoons.	German Rusks.
Batafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICES.

WANTED.—Preventive Officers for Custom House service on salaries varying from Rs. 175 to Rs. 100 per mensem. Applicants must be able to read and write English well, and to speak either Hindoostanee or Mahratta.

Applications with testimonials of character to be made to the Superintendent Preventive Service, Town Custom House.

WANTED A TICKET PRINTER, SALARY RUPEES 75 A MONTH.—None but those accustomed to Railway Ticket Printing, and having a fair knowledge of Goozerattee need apply. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be addressed to the undersigned.

R. C. STOVIN,

Chief Accountant B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Parell, 13th July 1864.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE.—We have from this date admitted MR. FREDERICK VIX as a partner in our firm, and we also granted our procuration to MR. CESAR HUNI.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1864.

NOTICE.—The half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Club will take place at the Club Rooms on the 18th July 1864, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving a Report and Abstract of the Affairs of the Club for the past half-year.

J. REYNOLDS, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 14th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July next, at 5 P. M.

J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 20th June 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th June 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Price lists and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. C. MARVAL, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is payable on or before the 21st July next, at the Bank of Bombay. Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA,—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN MURRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED.—An energetic man, European or native, as Overseer to the Company's Brick Factory at Kirkee. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the making of Bricks in India. Apply by letter with certificates of character and pay required to the Secretary of the Company.

By order of the Directors,

[illegible], Secretary.

Bombay, [illegible] 1864.

[illegible] Harness, all complete.

Several fine Dogs, and a splendid litter of Pups.

Several barrels of Brandy, Wine, Flour, in good order.

A large quantity of Beer and Cider and Wine.

5 or 4,000 dozens of empty Bottles, more or less.

Apply to J. R. LOW, on the premises.

N.B.—Immediate entry can be had.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—For Sale, by Private Contract, the Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Sails, of the ship *Herefordshire*, also a quantity of miscellaneous small stores. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect these stores on Board, the ship now lying off Mazagon Bunder.

Particulars of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

7, Rampart Row, 20th June 1864.

THE KATTYWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 2,000 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 2,000 per Share in the Kattywar Trading Company (Limited,) is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 1st August 1864, after which date Interest will be charged on all overdue Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Broad of Directors,

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th July 1864.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, CAVEL OR AGIARY LANE.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care: also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the above Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, at 4 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors, to appoint Auditors, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

Shareholders are particularly requested to attend.

W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

12th July 1864.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the period within which the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bombay Reclamation Company are to be signed has been enlarged. Persons who are entitled to sign and who are non-resident in India must do so on or before THURSDAY the 21st instant. Persons entitled to sign who are not now resident in India must sign on or before the 15th day of October 1864, but the first Call must be paid for them into the Asiatic Bank on or before Thursday, the 21st instant.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For the Promoters.

15th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership subsisting between us the undersigned CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, JOHN CLOVER, WILLIAM WALKER CLOVER, and JOSIAH BEAZLEY, as Merchants at Bombay under the firm of JOHN CLOVER & Co., and at Liverpool in England under the firm of J. and W. W. CLOVER, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated this 30th day of June 1864.

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY.
JOHN CLOVER.
WILLIAM WALKER CLOVER.
JOSIAH BEAZLEY.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned beg to intimate that the business will be continued and carried on by them in Liverpool under the style and names of CURSETJEE, CLOVER & Co., and in Bombay JOHN CLOVER & Co.

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY.
JOHN CLOVER.
JOSIAH BEAZLEY.

Bombay, 1st July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office, on MONDAY the 8th day of August 1864, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 9th day of July 1864, will be submitted for confirmation:—

I. That the nominal value of the shares in the Company shall henceforth be Rupees 1,000 each, and that for each A and B share in the Capital of the Company six new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each be issued, and that for each C share in the Capital of the Company three new fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each and three new shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 each not fully paid up be issued.

II. That Clause 32 of Table B of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India shall not apply and that in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:—

No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a dividend unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business. Twenty shareholders present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,

Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 11th July 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Messrs. N. L. and M. KHAN are requested to communicate with Messrs. Somascondrum & Co., Transit Agents, or Aga Mahomed Tukey Khan at Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, Bombay, regarding certain Cases of Goods expected by them by the *Egeria*, from London.

Turkish Consulate, 16th July 1864.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind.

Agents for India,

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—CALL OF RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (1,000) One Thousand per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 15th July 1864.

FULCHER COOPER & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 15th June 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Public is informed that the 8-45 P. M. Train from Bombay to Campoolee, and the South-Eastern Line will resume running on and after MONDAY next, the 18th instant.

The Train now leaving Bombay for Callian at 5-40 P. M. will run through to Kussara and take Passengers for the North-Eastern Line.

The 8-45 P. M. Train from Bombay to Kussara will be discontinued.

JOHN BROUGHTON, General Manager.

General Manager's Office, Bombay, 15th July 1864.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The time for paying the Call and signing the Memorandums and Articles of Association of this Company is extended to THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

6th July 1864. W. H. CRAWFORD.

VICTORIA BANKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the time limited for payment of deposit and signature of the Memo. and Articles of Association of this Bank has been extended to the 1st August next.—Dated this 15th day of July 1864.

By the direction of the Promoters,

W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other Kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએન્ટલ શીપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेशन लिमीटेड

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,

Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE AND LAND PROPERTY SITUATED AT KURRACHEE.—To be sold at Kurrachee a large and pucka-built Dwelling House, situated in a quarter of the Town best adapted for private residences, being healthy, commanding fine views of Monora and the Harbour and in addition adjacent to the Public Offices and Church.

Also, a lot of valuable land, situated next to Messrs. Tyabjee & Co.'s Office, and in close proximity to the Custom House, directly opposite the McLeod Road (leading to the Railway Station).

The lot comprises 3736 square yards, bounded on the East by a road leading to Town, on the South by Bunder Road, on the West by a road leading to the native merchants' Kuccha [illegible] Kurrachee.

For [illegible] apply to the Office of the undersigned [illegible] full particulars.

[illegible] Kurrachee.

[illegible] 1864.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. COULSON AND Co., beg to inform their friends and the public that they have just opened the above premises with a large assortment of Goods which they are selling off at very low prices. The choicest assortment of Marble and Gilt Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year's warranty. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 26 Rs. to 450 Rs. Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept Gold Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked. Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c. Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c. E. Rimmel's Perfumery and Vaporizers, Jean Marie Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, &c. a lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz. the celebrated Lord Bury Rifle Glass. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match. A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4 and 6 Tunes.

A stock of Routledge and Sons Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's best London-made Boots and Shoes, Portmanteans in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen, India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

N. B.—A consignment of the following Goods expected daily, viz. Brandies, Wines, good English Yellow Soap in boxes, Candles for House and Carriage use, Hats, Umbrellas, &c. of which due notice will be given.

NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given, that, under instructions received from the Government of India, an Officer will be appointed for the purpose of scrutinizing and discharging all Debts contracted by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore since the adjustment of His affairs by Mr. GRANT up to the date of this Notification, and that all Claims on the part of Creditors must be presented and filed in the Office of the Commissioner of Mysore within a period of three months from 1st May 1864.

The conditions prescribed by the Government of India for the adjustment of Claims against His Highness will be made known by the Officer appointed for their investigation, but it is to be distinctly understood that all Creditors who do not file their Claims before the 1st August 1864, will be entirely excluded from participating in the boon now held out, and that no excuses for the non-presentation of Claims within the period prescribed, will, under any circumstances whatever, be admitted.

L. BOWRING, Commissioner.

Mysore Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 14th April 1864.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE.—A piece of Freehold ground in the North Crescent of the "Elphinstone Circle," the property of the Municipal Commissioners; bounded on the North by the property of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee and the Offices of Messrs. Graham and Co., on the South by the property of Mr. Ardaseer Bomanjee Wadia, on the East by a 60 feet road way in the centre of the North Crescent, and on the West by a 10 feet passage, and which contains admeasurement 444 square yards or thereabouts.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the above to be accompanied by a security deposit of 10 per cent. on the total amount of purchase, will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P. M. of MONDAY the 25th instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners.

R. SIMS,

For Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 5th July 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

ધી ફીનાનશીઅલ આશોશીએશન ઓફ ઇનડી અ એનડ ચાઇનાં (લીમીટેડ.)

धि फीनंशीयेल आसोशीएशन आफ इंडीया आणि च्यायेना (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Offices of the Association in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when the following business will be brought before the meeting, viz:—

1st Proposal by the Directors that the Capital of the Association be increased from One Crore and 20 Lacs to 2 Crores and 40 Lacs by the creation of 30,000 new Shares of Rs. 400 each; that such Shares be offered at a premium of Rs. 20 Shares to the holders of Shares in the Association on the day of the Meeting in the proportion of one new Share for each old Share; that the amount realized from such premium be placed to the credit of the reserved fund; that the holders of the new Shares be in the same position with regard to the profits made subsequently to the 30th September next, as the holders of the original Shares, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of any new Shares that may not be taken up, and Rs. 100 per Share paid thereon in addition to the premium within 20 days from the date of allotment upon such terms as they think fit for the benefit of the Company.

2nd. The election of Directors in the room of the present Directors who will retire at that date in accordance with the Articles of Association but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. Remuneration of Directors.

NOTE.—The Provisions of the Articles of Association do not admit of an Extraordinary General Meeting being held at an earlier date than that fixed by the above Advertisement, and the Directors think it right to give the Shareholders as long notice as possible of their intention to propose an increase of Capital.

1st July 1864. RICHARD WILLIS, Chairman.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.)—An Extraordinary General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers at 3 P. M. on Monday, the 25th day of July, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on Monday the 20th instant:—

1st. That the Supplemental Articles of Association now laid before the Meeting be sanctioned and adopted.

2nd. That in accordance with the Directors' suggestion contained in their Report, Mr. Perkes connection with the Company be terminated and that he receive no more money from the Company on account of his salary or otherwise than what he has already been paid. That the Supplemental Articles of Associations be amended by striking out Articles No. 76, 77, 78, and 79, and Mr. Perkes be furnished with a copy of the Minutes of this Meeting.

3rd. That it will be advantageous to the Shareholders that the Company be wound up and that the necessary steps should be taken with that object with as little delay as possible.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.,

Bombay, 21st June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SITE FOR HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Site of valuable ground for Hotel purposes on the Esplanade, Bombay, most favourably situated near all the main thoroughfares, with an open, westerly, breezy aspect, in the immediate vicinity of the Public Offices, Banks, Commercial establishments, the principal landing place for Passengers by sea, and the termini of the Bombay and Baroda and Great Indian Peninsula Railway trunk lines.

1. A plot of ground measuring about 2 acres on which is to be built a first-class Hotel to contain not less than 200 Bed Rooms, will be sold by Public Auction, by the Rampart Removal Committee at their Office, at 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of August 1864, on a building lease for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of September 1864 at an annual rent of one rupee an acre. At the expiration of the terms the land and buildings to revert and become the property of Government.

2. Plans of the ground may be seen on application to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, or to the Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee, Bombay.

3. The highest bidder will have to lodge with the Rampart Removal Committee a deposit of 10 per cent. on the purchase money at the time of auction, the remainder to be paid within thirty-one days from the day of sale, and in default the deposit will be forfeited and the party will lose all right to the land.

4. The parties whose tender may be accepted must submit finished designs and specifications for the Hotel for the approval of the Rampart Removal Committee on or before the 1st of December 1864.

5. The purchaser will be required to sign an agreement, to erect and completely finish to the satisfaction of the lessors' Surveyor, in conformity with the approved Designs and Specifications a 1st class Hotel, with all proper and convenient out buildings before the 1st of November 1867, and to have the buildings covered in by such time as shall be fixed by the lessors' Surveyor.

6. The agreement will contain clauses binding the lessees to keep the premises in repair and properly drained and to pay all rates and taxes; to use them only for a 1st class Hotel, and to purchase timber from the Government of Bombay may be subsidiary thereto; to keep the buildings and fixtures insured in the lessors' name in the sum of Rs. 7,00,000 at least; not to assign or underlet without license and all such other clauses, conditions, covenants and provisos as shall be deemed proper or necessary by the Surveyor appointed by Government.

7. The lessees are not to be at liberty to enquire into the lessor's title.

8. On the completion of the buildings to the satisfaction of the Surveyor, a lease will be granted on the lessee's executing a counterpart thereof, such lease or counterpart and the said agreement to be prepared by the lessors' Solicitor at the lessee's expense. By order,

J. TRUBSHAWE,

Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.

Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, Bombay, 12th May 1864.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomiting, and diseases ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of naval, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. WESALIUS PEPTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

[illegible] doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—In this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMER, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis, Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—THEACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. BYRARA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26	per dozen.
Pints	,, 14	,, ,,
Old Pale Cognac	,, 20	,, ,,
Fine very old Do.	,, 36	,, ,,
Sauterne	,, 20	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

Vegetable	Giblit	At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
Hare	Poachers	
Rabbit	Venison	
Mock Turtle	Oysters	
Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli	At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
Green Peas	Peas and Gravy	
Ox Tail	Vermicelli	
Salmon	Mutton Broth	
Hotch Potch		
Kidney	Gravie	At Rs. 1·8 each.
Veal	Partridge	
Chicken		

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

JUST RECEIVED.—FRESH STORES ex "SULTANA" AND "CITY OF YORK."—Finest York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Fresh and Rippered Salmon, Ditto Herrings, Finnan Haddocks Cod Roe, Soups assorted Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Oysters, Dutch Cheeses, Vegetables assorted, Jams and Jellies, Confectionery, 1 lb. Bottles, Malt and White Wine Venegar, in Quarts and Pints, &c. &c.

Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle Lumbin's Scents.

Tobacco, in ½ lb. Tins, Shag Birds Eye, Returns, Latakia Smoking mixture, Milos Ebony Pipes &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

One six inch centre double geared Hand Foot Lathe, 6 feet Bed, with patent double Treadle and Driver, Centre Drill, Prong, 4 Cup Chucks for Wood, 12 inch Face Plate, 24 inch Bell Chuck, Drilling Centre, 1 Hand Rest, and 6 Tees for T[illegible] and 12 inch compound Slide Rest co[illegible] Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ON SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. GREY & Co., fresh supplies of Morice Cox & Co's PALE ALE, in 4 dozens Casks, at Rs. 52 per dozen.

Bombay, 4th July 1864.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Hock and Moselle, Sparkling Superior.
Sherries, superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets, Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns, Pistols, and Revolvers, Monte Christo Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Cartridge Cases, &c.

PAGLIANO & Co.

10, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

HAHN KUHN & Co., 7, PARSEE BAZAR STREET, have for sale,

NEWHOUSE'S SHERRY.
Do. PORT.
GOERG'S PERLE CHAMPAGNE.
Do. RUBY do.

ALLS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED.—DRAB FELT HATS, latest style. ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.
16th July 1864.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT PARSEE CLERK, for a Mercantile Firm at Kurrachee. Address, stating terms, to "R. E.," Office of this Paper.

NOTICE.—We have commenced business at Bombay as General Merchants and Commission Agents. R. KING GILLAN & Co.
26, Apollo Street, Fort, 16th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. THEODORE KRAMER has been authorised to sign for our Firm, by procuration from this date. VOLKART BROTHERS.
Cochin, 11th February 1864.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of old Iron (principally broken Pipes), at present lying at the Company's Works, at Chinchpoogly. Tenders stating prices per Ton to be delivered at the Chief Resident Engineer's Office, Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, on or before noon of Wednesday next, the 20th instant.
A. J. DOVE, Chief Resident Engineer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank, will be held under Section XXXVII of Act X of 1853, in the Bank Office in the Fort, on MONDAY, the 1st day of August 1864, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Directors will have the pleasure to submit a Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th ultimo.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 13th July 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of Proprietors will be held under Section XVIII of Act X of 1853, at the Bank Office, in the Fort, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Director in room of COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, Esq., resigned.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 15th July 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Belsize*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 24th July at 7 o'clock A. M.

An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th July at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 30th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

POSTAL NOTICE.

On and after Monday next, the 18th instant, the 8-45 P.M. Train from Bombay to Campoolee and the South Eastern Railway line will continue to run. Letters and papers should be posted as before, viz., up to 6 P.M. Parcels up to 9 and Registered Letters up to 9.30 P.M. daily.

Letters and Parcels posted by 1 o'clock and Parcels before 12 noon for stations on the above line will be despatched by 2-15 Afternoon Train daily as usual.

The Train now leaving Bombay at 4-45 P.M. will run through to Kussara, and Letters and Papers for the Stations on the North-Eastern Railway line should be posted up to 3 P.M. Registered Letters up to 2½ P.M. Parcels up to 2 P.M.

CALENDAR—JULY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Tuesday 19th..... 11h. 27m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Tuesday, 26th..... 1h. 37m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	18	Saturn sets at 11.2.	5 35	6 39	10	10 31	
Tues.	19	Daybreak at 4. 12.	5 34	6 38	10 56	11 21	
Wed.	20	Margaret.	5 34	6 38	11 41	—	
Thur.	21	Twilight ends 7.59.	5 34	6 38	0 8	0 29	
Fri.	22	Magdalene.	5 35	6 38	0 51	1 15	
Sat.	23	Uranus rises 3h.3m.	5 35	6 37	1 37	2 0	
Sun.	24	9th Sunday after Trinity.	5 35	6 37	2 24	2 48	

13th July, 1864, 6 o'clock P.M. Sun's Declination 20° 30' 0" North.

QUEEN'S UNITED SERVICE CLUB, LONDON.

(Late New United Service Club.)

THE name of the New United Service Club has been changed to that of the *Queen's* United Service Club from this date, and Messrs. TOD, HEATLEY & Co. have to announce that they have become the proprietors under a satisfactory arrangement with the Committee.

The premises now in the occupation of Messrs. Hancock & Rixon in Pall Mall, East, one of the most commanding sites at the West End, have been secured by the proprietors for the Club, and no time will be lost in rendering them available for occupation.

Officers desirous of becoming candidates for *Election*, may obtain a circular containing necessary information regarding mode of application, fees, &c., from the undersigned, who will also be happy to receive such applications in writing for transmission to England.

MEMBERS OF THE ARMY COMMITTEE,
Elected by the General Meeting on May 11th, 1864.
LIEUT.-GEN. HON. SIR J. Y. SCARLETT, K.C.B., Adjutant-General.
MAJOR-GEN. H. N. VIGORS, late St. Helena Regiment.
COLONEL R. PITCAIRN (retired full pay), late 92nd Highlanders.
COLONEL BROWNLOW KNOX, M.P., late Scots Fusilier Guards.
LIEUT.-COL. M. H. SYNGE, Royal Engineers.
LIEUT.-COL. H. R. MANNERS, Staff.
MAJOR HUGH ROWLANDS, V.C., 41st Regiment.
CAPTAIN SIR M. BARLOW, Bart., 88th Regiment.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 11th July 1864.

We have to apologize to our Bombay subscribers for the late delivery of the *Gazette* on Saturday morning. The delay was entirely caused by "circumstances not under our control." We have been engaged for a week past in moving the whole of our type, machinery, &c., into new and more commodious offices, specially built for us in Medow Street; and, although the change has compelled us to print by hand instead of by steam for a time (till our steam engine and boiler can be set up in the new premises) we had hoped to complete the moving without causing our subscribers any inconvenience. But, unfortunately, the machine on which we print the daily paper, and which had been removed on Friday, broke down early on Saturday morning, and could not be repaired in time to let our subscribers have their morning paper at the usual hour. The whole establishment is now transferred to the new office: and we hope that before the end of this week all reasonable grounds of complaint will be removed.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	July 3	KURRACHEE	July 11
AGRA	June 28	LAHORE	July 6
ALLAHABAD	July 9	RANGOON	June 18
AUSTRALIA	May 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 26	MADRAS	July 11
BANGALORE	July 8	MALTA	June 23
CALCUTTA	July 9	MEERUT	July 8
CAPE	April 30	OUDH	July 9
CEYLON	July 1	PUNJAUB	May 11
COCHIN	June 18	PENANG	June 29
DELHI	July 9	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 26

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1864.

THE Bombay Bench of Justices has not, we regret to observe, profited greatly by the affability of our respected daily contemporary, who last week read the Justices of the Peace a lecture on their love of disorder, and undertook to teach them the A. B. C. of the practice of public meetings. We might have supposed either that the Justices resented the inference drawn by the *Times of India* from their proceedings that they are a set of schoolboys to whom the laws of public and free discussion are utterly unknown, or that three-fourths of them, having the greatest contempt for any advice that the *Times of India* may give to them on any other subjects than Architecture and the Psalms of David, had not received with respect and gratitude the wholesome instruction that was offered them. But neither of these suppositions accounts for the fact that the most glaring violations on Friday last of ordinary rules for the conduct of public meetings were committed by the Editor of the *Times of India* himself and his chosen disciples, one of whom at least could not be restrained from jumping up and down in his seat, and putting in his word in season and out of season, with a cheerful alacrity that forcibly reminded one of the restlessness of an energetic cock-sparrow. The subject of discussion was a letter from Mr. G. Latham, C. E., complaining that the Municipal Commissioners had filled up hurriedly and secretly the appointments vacated by the death of Mr. Tracey and the absence on leave of Mr. Wilcox, and had not even attempted to secure the best men for the service of the Town by advertising the vacancies in the newspapers and inviting competition. Mr. Latham lays down a proposition which we take to be incontrovertible, that any man who lives within the limits of the Municipality of Bombay, and pays local taxes, has a right to compete for Municipal offices, and that such appointments as those of Engineer and Surveyor in Bombay ought not to be filled until a careful comparison has been made of the claims of all the professional men in the place who are willing to accept the appointments. The Municipal Commissioners, instead of acting on a broad and easily intelligible principle of this sort, which would command the approval of the whole body of taxpayers, took upon themselves within three days after Mr. Tracey's death to transfer the Surveyor (who was known to be on the eve of departure for Europe) to the office of Engineer, and to nominate in his place, with the power of acting for him in his new appointment, Mr. W. C. Bayly, lately Deputy Chief Engineer of the Bombay and Baroda Railway.

The Municipal law provides that these appointments shall be filled by nominees of the Municipal Commissioners, with the approval of the Bench of Justices and the sanction of Government. The object of such conditions is, of course, to secure the appointment of the best men, and to prevent the Municipal Commissioners from giving lucrative situations away, with indecent haste, to their own *protégés*, whenever vacancies occur. Naturally, therefore, the majority of the Bench of Justices would have been predisposed to censure the conduct of the Commissioners in this instance, even if the latter had been able to allege very excellent reasons in justification of what they had done. Yet their representatives on the Bench, anxious as it would seem to make bad worse, did all in their power to secure a verdict of condemnation. With the best possible intentions, Mr. Heycock unwittingly succeeded in giving a quite false complexion to the circumstances of the case, by narrating a conversation between himself and Mr. Bayly which convinced a large number of the Justices that Mr. Heycock himself had given the appointment away. The bad impression thus created was strengthened by the extremely injudicious conduct of the President of the Municipal Commissioners, Mr. Ravenscroft, who, instead of trying to defend the new appointments on their merits, took the high ground of setting the Bench at defiance, and telling them that, let them do what they might, he cared nothing, as he could appeal to Government to sanction the acts of the Commissioners. If this arrogant language was a mere ebullition of temper on the part of Mr. Ravenscroft, he must now sincerely regret that he committed himself to a line of policy which places him in declared opposition to the Bench of Justices without ensuring him the support of Government. If, on the other hand, which we should be loath to believe, he on Friday only spoke the words put into his mouth by the Government he serves, then Sir Bartle Frere, alarmed at the liberalism of certain leading members of the Bench, must have determined to commence a contest which could only end either in the reduction of the body of gentlemen who represent the citizens of Bombay (to compare small things with great) to a position analogous to that of a French Legislative Assembly, or in the unconditional triumph of the partisans of self-government. In either case, the only course open for the Justices to take, with any due regard to their own rights and dignity, was to protest against the arbitrary conduct of the Commissioners and to assert their own claim to use the powers confided to them by Government. The whole discussion (if we set aside the perhaps extravagant supposition that Government wishes to quarrel with the Bench), serves to illustrate the evil consequences of a want of ordinary tact and courtesy in the transaction of public affairs. Mr. Bayly is very well known in Bombay as an engineer of great skill and experience who is well qualified to be Mr. Tracey's successor. Had his appointment not looked like a job, or had it been justified on the plea of necessity, with a show of deference for the opinion of the Bench, we believe that it would have been confirmed without serious opposition. Mr. Latham's objection was taken, not to the man, but to the manner in which the office of Engineer was filled up; and Mr. Heycock and Mr. Ravenscroft erred greatly in imagining that a Bench of Justices which has lately been awakened to a knowledge of its constitutional rights was to be cajoled or bullied into an abandonment of its powers of supervision of the acts of its Municipal officers.

The conclusion of the whole affair was supremely ludicrous. After Mr. Grant's vote of censure of the Commissioners' conduct had been carried, Mr. Heycock moved a resolution sanctioning the appointment of Mr. Bayly. This resolution was negatived by a very large majority, whereupon the Rev. Mr. Gell proposed, that "in order "to spare the feelings" of the mover, "he should, "if he wished, be allowed to withdraw his resolu- "tion, and it should not appear upon record— "be in fact as if he had not made it at all. "*This was allowed.*" Now nothing could possibly be more irregular than the proceeding of *withdrawing* a resolution *after* it had been put to the vote and rejected, and keeping all mention of it out of the records of the meeting. In fact, the Bench, by accepting Mr. Gell's motion, deliberately resolved to falsify its own records, a highly irregular and scandalous act which deserves even harsher censure than it would otherwise receive, inasmuch as it was done at the suggestion of a reverend gentleman who kindly volunteered three days before the meeting to teach the Justices the regular forms of procedure in English public assemblies. And for what purpose was this gross irregularity committed? To "spare Mr. Heycock's feelings"! Ye Powers of Sentimentality, was ever situation equal to this? Poor Mr. Heycock's feelings are supposed to be so sensitive that he cannot bear the humiliation of appearing before the public in the character of mover of an unsuccessful resolution! For our part, had we been Mr. Heycock, we should have resented Mr. Gell's motion as a direct and studied insult. It is bad enough to lose a motion which one has wished to see carried; but, after it has been lost, to be pitied and patronized by the Rev. Mr. Gell, and to have the popular sympathy invoked in his favour because he is (gratuitously) supposed by the reverend gentleman to have the childish weakness of concealing his failure from the knowledge of the public, is provocation sufficient to rouse the rebellious Adam in the breast of any ordinary human being.

THE "MARIE CATHERINA."

INTELLIGENCE was received by the Master Attendant about a quarter past 10 o'clock on Friday morning from the Magistrate of Colabah, that a French ship was at anchor in dangerous proximity to the reefs near Alibaugh, and requesting steam aid to rescue the vessel from her perilous position. A letter was also received from the captain of the vessel, Monsieur Maurice, stating that the ship was the *Marie Catherina*, from Bordeaux bound to Bombay, out 94 days, that the vessel was in 4½ fathoms of water, with both anchors down and all chain out.

Vain attempts were made by signals, enforced by some score of guns, from the Light-house to attract the attention of the *Victoria* (cruising near the outer light vessel in the place of the usual pilot brig or schooner) with a view of her going to the assistance of the vessel. At last a pilot boat was seen to go alongside the *Victoria*, and that vessel then steered towards Kenery, but returned to her station near the Inner light-vessel about 6-30 P. M. The sea was so heavy, and the French ship so close in shore, that no assistance could be rendered.

A steam tug also attempted to render assistance, but the heavy sea prevented her even reaching the scene of the disaster.

Two steam tugs proceeded at an early hour on Saturday morning with a view of rendering assistance to the vessel in distress; but they returned about noon, and reported not having seen the vessel, on account of the heavy sea prevailing, they could scarcely venture near enough to the shore to have a chance of doing so.

The Bombay Marine steamer *Coromandel*, commanded by Lieutenant Carew (late I. N.) proceeded out about 10h. 30m. A. M. with Mr. Corke, 2nd Assistant Master Attendant, on board. That vessel also returned about 3 P.M., not being able to approach the distressed vessel on account of the shallowness of the water, the vessel had dragged her anchors, and appeared from the *Coromandel* to be partially imbedded in the sand on the beach, as she was immovable, with the sea breaking clean over her port bow.

The spring tides having commenced, and the heavy sea prevailing, it is to be feared that the vessel will shortly go to pieces. This much is certain that there is no hope or chance of rendering assistance from seaward.

Intelligence was also received on Saturday morning that the vessel was stranded, and that the previous evening at 4 o'clock, it was deemed necessary for the crew to be landed, in doing so, one boat was swamped, and one of the crew drowned.

The authorities in the vicinity of the wre[illegible] have taken precautions to render all the assi[illegible]tance in their power for the preservation of bo[illegible] life and property.

Nothing could be more convincing of the us[illegible]lessness of the Light-house in its present po[illegible]tion. During the day the building itself [illegible] discernible only to a practised nautical eye fr[illegible] seaward, owing to the back ground of trees, bui[illegible]ings, &c. how is it possible, therefore, to d[illegible]tinguish flags hoisted there? The impossibil[illegible] of so doing was fully proved on Friday. Besi[illegible] the captain and officers there were three pilot[illegible] on board the *Victoria*; surely all could not have been asleep or negligent!

We have repeatedly called attention to the necessity of erecting proper beacons and light-houses to guide the mariner to the entrance of the port. It is upwards of four years since the present Master Attendant endeavoured to bring this subject to the notice of Government, and upwards of two years since Government took the matter up. Yet nothing has been done beyond appointing an Harbour Commission and Harbour and Pilotage Board and making Resolutions.

How long is this state of things to last? What is the Harbour Board doing? How many more wrecks shall we have to deplore ere anything is done to prevent these yearly sacrifices of valuable property, and what is of far greater importance, valuable lives?

In his Minutes on the report of the Harbour Commission by the Master Attendant, the advantages of a Light-house on Kenery, and the Light-house at Colaba being removed to the end of the Prong, or as near that as practicable (vide Report of Chamber of Commerce pages 213 to 222), are so clearly pointed out, that we wonder what adverse influence can be at work to prevent the same from being carried into effect? Near eighteen months have elapsed since these Minutes were penned. The Master Attendant's views with regard to moving the Colaba Light-house have received the assent of Government, and that certainly is something towards a step in the right direction.

But apart from this dilatoriness on the part of the "powers" to carry out an acknowledged crying want, we would like to know at whose suggestion the paddle steamer *Victoria* was sent to do duty at the Rock Station?

This vessel was to have performed the duties formerly pertaining to a pilot brig or schooner, namely, to cruize off the entrance to the port, and in addition to the usual duties of pilot brig, had three pilots on board for in-bound vessels. During the three days the *Victoria* was "out" it was found impracticable to lower a boat! Such being the case in moderate weather and on neap tides, it is clear she would not be able to do so on the springs and in blowy weather, so that the very time the vessel is most urgently required she is powerless. The pilot brig, the shipmaster making the port will look in vain for the old established pilot brig, removed without the slightest notice being given to the public. Such a measure as this needs no comment.

Take the case of the *Marie Catherina*. Firing guns from the Light-house for the recall of the *Victoria* was something like fiddling jigs to a milestone, and the upshot was that a pilot boat had to be despatched with a letter stating the particulars of the disaster that had occurred. On arriving alongside, this gallant craft was rolling to such an extent that the only alternative was to put her before the wind, when the pilot boat ran after her and handed the letter up on the end of a pole, much as one would hand a bun to a bear. Of course the vessel's mission was a perfect farce. As great a farce as having pilots on board, who, as far as in bound ships were concerned, might as well have been at Jericho, or Jerusalem, or anywhere else on *terra firma*.

The saying of the wise man of old, "That in the multitude of Counsellors there is wisdom," we are afraid cannot apply to the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board; for our part, we would much rather see the powers now granted to the aforesaid Board vested in the hands of one active and energetic officer, responsible to Government and the public.

In another column, says the *Lahore Chronicle*, will be found a copy of correspondence that has passed between the Editor of this paper and Government, relative to the rate paid by the press for telegraphic messages. "Our application for an uniform rate was strongly supported by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and the Financial and Judicial Commissioners; and we have reason to believe that the Governor General was himself personally favourable to our proposition, and, consequently, we must imagine that we owe our disappointment to the evil influence of Colonel Douglas and other obstructives.

"We do not consider the arguments upon which Government found its reason for refusing compliance with our application as being at all sufficient, and, therefore, as soon as Colonel Patrick Stewart becomes Director General of Telegraphs [illegible] —which we hope may be soon—we shall repeat our demand with a better hope of success."

THE *Native Opinion*:—"If the *Gazette* is to be believed, the Promoters of the Reclamation have certainly been guilty of a future wish to attempt the morality of our higher officials. For it is impossible to believe that when the Promoters of a scheme like the Back Bay Reclamation send numbers of their shares at a high premium to members of Council, Secretaries and Under Secretaries of Government—or in other words present them with sums varying in amount from three lakhs downwards—we consider it is impossible to believe that those officials *in their official capacities* would not be influenced even unconsciously by these good offices in their future transactions with the capitalists. It is therefore of the utmost importance to the dignity and fair name of our Government not to be drawn into the mire of 'filthy lucre' however strong the temptation. Sir Bartle Frere, in privately advising his colleagues and subordinates to give up the Back-Bay shares allotted to them, has therefore done a very courageous and noble task: but we do not know if the advice can be enforced. Nor would it be worth while for a Civilian to prefer three immediate lakhs to a prospective hard service though with a pension. The best remedy seems certainly to be that proposed by the *Gazette*—viz., to introduce a bill prohibiting the connection of Government servants with affairs like the present. The opportunities of money making are great and the temptations strong, and it may therefore seem hard to require so much strictness from Government servants alone. But in the first place such opportunities are not always profitable; they are sometimes losing too; in the second, Government functionaries have their own peculiar advantages to set over against what seems so inviting in the position of the merchant and the capitalist, and no one prevents them from exchanging situations if they like; and in the third and last place, it is of the utmost importance to the perfect probity and incorruptibility of Government that no individual be allowed to join the advantages of both the situations—a union that cannot fail to corrupt the fountain source of justice and administration and thus be eminently disastrous to the best interests of the country."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MASULIPATAM, 16th JULY,
Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Coconada.

MADRAS, 15th JULY.
Steamer *Aphis* sailed fo Calcutta.

CARWAR, 17th JULY.
Steamer *Penang* from Bombay anchored.]

CALCUTTA.

15th JULY.

Government Paper, Four per Cent., 4½ to 5 discount.
Five per Cent., 4 to 4½ premium.
Five and half per cent. 13-6 to 13-10 premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 0 13-16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Freights to London, deadweight, £2 5s. to £2 7s.
Jute, £2 15s. to £3 2s. 6d.
Seeds £3 12s. to £3 15s.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs. 40 inch, Rs. 10-12 to Rs. 11 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 6 lbs. 32 inch, Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 4-11 per piece.
Mule Twist, number 40, good seconds, 11 as. 6 pies to 11 as. 9 pies per morah.
Market for Piece Goods, improving.
Market for Twist, somewhat lower.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE PUNJAB, 1862-63.

THIS is certainly the best report of the season in whatever light we may view it. The statistical facts are well drawn up, and evince a large amount of labour expended in their elaboration, and a degree of neatness in their preparation which cannot but elicit our commendation.

The first question treated of is that bearing upon the fiscal arrangements of the Province. It is shown that the demand though slightly less than that of the preceding year has, nevertheless, resulted in a larger collection by nearly 6 lakhs, and a considerable diminution in the outstanding balances. These results cannot be considered other than satisfactory, considering that the Province has scarcely as yet recovered from the effects of the famine of 1860-61.

The Sudder Distillery system has been introduced in the Punjab. There was, as might have been expected, a considerable falling off in the Revenue during the first few months of its introduction, but at the close of the year there was every prospect of the system proving a financial success. The Financial Commissioner seems to consider a vast improvement on the farming [illegible] all will agree with him on this point [illegible]nd experience of the working of both [illegible]

[illegible]me Tax returns show a consi- [illegible]ing off owing to the abolition of the [illegible]e head of 2 per cent., although there [illegible] accession under the heading of I [illegible]nt. and recovery of upwards of a lakh [illegible]unt of the past year. No doubt, as [illegible] remarks, the abolition of the tax on [illegible]incomes has been a great boon to [illegible], and the loss has scarcely been felt by the State. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the whole may be swept away bodily.

There has been a falling off in the Customs collections of the Province. This decrease is observable on the Delhi line, and has been attributable, whether rightly or wrongly, to the manufacture of illicit salt in Oude and to a paucity of carriage, the great part of the latter having been employed in the cotton trade, which is described as having been exceedingly brisk during the year under review.

In the income from canals there has been a slight increase, which is counterbalanced, however, by a falling off in the income from stamps.

On the whole there has been considerable progress in all branches of this very important Department of the State, but there are only one or two points which need notice by us.

We have been all along under the impression that the Punjab was not a cotton-growing country, and this is, we think, the opinion of many more. During the year under review, there has been a diminution in the quantity of cotton produced, which is attributable to a want of rain, but the true cause seems to be that the country is not so well suited to the cultivation of the staple, hence the people are disinclined to speculate in a doubtful undertaking. Still considering the geographical extent of the Punjab, its variety of soils, and climate, and the energy of the people, we should have expected at least a prospective increase in the production of this staple. The current season promises a better return, and we shall await the results before commenting further on the subject.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LAHORE, 8TH JULY.

As an ancient native capital Lahore is very deficient in the magnificent buildings or ruins which one would expect to find. It is perhaps too near the turbulent frontier to have allowed its successive monarchs to construct stately palaces and splendid tombs. We have the "Badshahee Musjid" certainly, and the palace in the Fort, but both of these are much inferior to edifices of the same class in Agra, Delhi, Lucknow, and some of the cities of Central India. There are few native private houses of any pretensions to elegance. As the seat of Government under British rule, Lahore is still more insignificant in its aspect and unworthy of its position. The conquerors have been content to appropriate the holes and corners of the former native rulers to their own use without building one new office, or official residence or even a church. There is something very humiliating in this. The station of Anarkuliee, now considered one of the prettiest in Upper India, is the creation almost entirely of private hands, for we cannot call the work of municipal and local committees strictly Government work. The church is an old tomb; the Lieutenant Governor's office is an old house built I believe by him at Ventura; the museum is an old house of "baradaree" or something of the kind, in which the officers used to mess in the days of the "Protectorate." The account and audit office is an old mosque or tomb, and the same may be said of a large number of private houses. The hotel, and all the buildings in that neighbourhood, are old barracks constructed for English troops under the auspices of the "durbar." I am unable to name a single building of any importance which has not descended to us from the former rulers of the place. Under these circumstances it is refreshing to contemplate the "rise and progress" of a new building of which the foundation was laid under our very eyes and of purely English design—the "John Lawrence Hall!" Such is the inscription over the door. This Hall is in honour of the present Viceroy when he administered the Punjab with such success during the mutinies as to save the empire. The building which is now constructed is not originally from private sources, but as the execution of the work exceeded the original estimate I believe the difficulty was subsequently met by supplementing the subscriptions in other ways. The building is now nearly complete outside, and in the inside it only wants the furniture to be put in. There are differences of opinion about every piece of architecture in the world, so that we are not surprised to hear [illegible] this that it is out of keeping with the surrounding scenery, too high, too small, too narrow, too flimsy, too gingerbread, not well placed, and so on; but to the eye accustomed to see nothing but the dingy composite structures of which the rest of Lahore is made up it cannot be otherwise than pleasing in its effect. Situated in the midst of the new gardens of the Agri-Horticultural Society it is likely to be surrounded in a few years with rich foliage. Its outer plaster is worked in imitation of stone, which gives it a peculiarly neat appearance. The three gateways leading on to the main road are in the same style. The elegant portico stretches well out, and is ornamented along the top with carved wood. A handsome open verandah or balcony extends nearly all round the building. The flooring of the balcony is formed of large octagonal tiles whose brownish red contrasts well with the creamy white of the walls and balustrade. The interior consists merely of one spacious room, with a boarded floor, white blocked walls as smooth and glossy as marble, and an elegant ceiling, the composition of which I cannot exactly make out. It may be either carved wood or stucco, but the ornamentation is coloured and consists of stars or flowers closely arranged, the whole giving a very pleasing appearance. There are two small rooms at the back, on each side of the back porch, but they seem of little use. It is a pity there is not another good large room, however plain. Without this it will never be possible to have a large dinner party or ball in the place without erecting tents outside to serve as cloak rooms and supper rooms. Perhaps nothing so "loud" will ever be attempted in so respectable a Hall. If the Lieutenant Governor dislikes a row at unseemly hours of the night he has allowed the Hall to be placed in dangerous proximity to his own residence. It is just across the road. It is possible the formal opening of the Hall will be deferred till the cold weather when there will be so many more fêtes to grace the assemblage, but if any immediate occasion were to arise I imagine it could be opened at any moment.

The Railway Institute appears to be open and in working order. The thing has been done very quietly. You will have observed in the *Gazette* that the Punjab is to be erected into a Paper Currency Circle on the 1st of August next. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore is nominally Deputy Commissioner of Currency for the Circle under the Head Commissioner in Calcutta. Mr. Murphy is styled Assistant Commissioner, but he will probably conduct all duties. At first there is not likely to be much to do. The notes will not become popular with the ever suspicious native money dealers all at once.

BOMBAY.

THE Chief of Koorundwar has arrived in Poona from the Southern Maratha Country to pay a visit to His Excellency the Governor.

SIRDAR GOOLAB SING, one of the relatives of His Highness Duleep Singh, is at present a guest of His Excellency the Governor at Poona.

STABBING.—Soobrataya Dyam, who stood charged with having stabbed a woman named Babun, was brought up on remand on Saturday last, when Mr. Brown again adjourned the case for further investigation until Saturday the 23rd instant.

IN our report of the trial for murder on Saturday an error occurred, Mr. Justice Couch was made to say, when the jury gave their verdict, that they could not "justly" give any other. It should have stood they could not "with safety" come to any other verdict.

THE WEATHER.—The rain fell very steadily and heavily until the morning of Friday last, when it suddenly ceased; since when there has been a break, with a strong and steady south-westerly wind and fine clear weather till yesterday afternoon, when some rain again fell. The weekly register of the rain-fall will be found below. The total fall of the season is nearly 38 inches.

THE CONSPIRACY AND PERJURY CASE.—Nusserwanjee Manackjee Cooper, Canjee Ragowjee, late a clerk in the employ of Mr. L. H. Bayley, Barrister-at-Law, and Ramchunder Ballajee, a police naik, who stood charged with the above offence at the instance of one Pallonjee Rossabhoy Culfatan, were discharged by Mr. Leeke, on the 28th ultimo, in consequence of the prosecutor having failed to substantiate the charge against the prisoners. The information in this case was laid so far back as February 1863.

THE ship *Calabar*, of 972 tons burthen, bound to Hong-kong, has been obliged to put back, owing to having bumped on the Gasper Sand between the two light vessels. She made an attempt to go out to sea, but had to return back as the sea was very rough. The vessel is to be docked and undergo repairs.—*English-man, July* 9.

A SEVERE collision has occurred in the river, in Hooghly Bight, between two ships inward bound, the *Robert McKenzie* and *Victoria Nyanza* whilst proceeding up the river in tow of steamers. The former vessel has sustained the greater damage, the jib-boom being taken off and two sheets of iron torn from the fore-part of the vessel, whilst the latter ship received some slight damage in her hull. It is fortunate that the vessels are inward bound, had they been leaving the port they would be obliged to put back to undergo repairs and be detained for some time before they could leave for sea again.—*Id.*

PARSEE BUTCHERS.—After waiting for a few days, some of the Parsees of the Town and Island of Bombay have opened on their own account shops in the Fort market for the purpose of selling meat. The Mahomedan butchers used to sell bad meat for four and six annas per pound, while the Parsee butchers sell the best meat for three annas per pound. This is a good beginning, and we strongly recommend the wealthy Parsee Sheths of Bombay to encourage these Parsees when we doubt not that they will then continue their business under their patronage. This will give a sound lesson to the extortionate Mahomedan butchers, who used to treat the rich and poor customers like common coolies.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—We regret to notice that cholera, of a very fatal type, broke out in the European General Hospital in Fort George during the past week, and that three deaths from this epidemic have taken place. All the three individuals attacked were, we understand, suffering from other diseases when admitted into the hospital; and, if this be the case, it affords matter for enquiry whether proper sanitary arrangements are carried out in this institution. The building in which the patients are accommodated is an old barrack, and does not appear to have been altered in any respect to suit the purpose to which it has since been converted. It is, we are informed, at present much overcrowded; and the water-closets, which are not deodorised as in other hospitals, are within a couple of yards of the wards; neither is charcoal burnt in the wards to destroy the foul air in these rooms filled with sick patients. These are matters that should be promptly attended to, in order to prevent the epidemic from spreading, and to render the building more healthy. It is in no way calculated for the purpose of an hospital, the roof being too low, and the wards only ventilated by thorough drafts of air. Why the former hospital was abandoned and sold before a proper building was provided, is a mystery only known to the authorities: although it is generally said that it was done out of respect to the interests and convenience of a rich Parsee family who lived in the neighbourhood. The question now is, when is the new hospital to be built? and Echo answers—"when?"

SALE OF THE POWDER-WORKS, LANDS, AND PREMISES.—An advertisement in another column announces the proposed sale, by public auction, at the office of the Collector of Bombay, on Monday the 15th proximo, of the lease of these works for a term of ten centuries minus one year, which are about to be removed to the neighbourhood of the Kirkee cantonment. The terms of the lease are as follows:—A yearly rent of rupees 400 per annum to be paid on 1st May in each year during the first 10 years of the term, and rupees 23,025 per annum during the remainder of the lease.—The lessee to be considered owner of all houses, buildings, sheds and other immoveable property on the land at the time of possession being given over.—The lessee shall have the right of reclaiming land from the sea, along the eastern foreshore of the said premises as shown in the plan, but no such reclamation to be commenced without one month's previous notice thereof being given to Government, in writing, and a plan being submitted for the approval of Government, and the reclamation to be carried out in conformity with such approved plan.—Should the purchaser or lessee desire to reclaim beyond the limits shown on the plan, and submit a plan of such proposed reclamation within one year from the date of sale, Government will, if they approve of the proposed additional reclamation, lease the sea land required for such purpose for the term of 999 years, at a rental of rupees 100 per acre per annum, to be paid on 1st May in each year during first ten years of the term, and Rs. 500 per annum during the remainder of the lease.—The lessee shall have the sole right of levying wharfage, cranage, and other rates on all goods landed or embarked from any wharfs or bunders that may be constructed, provided such rates have been previously sanctioned by Government and published.—The lessee to pay all taxes, &c. that may be or become due, and not, to make any disposition of the said land or any part of it, which will have the effect of vesting it, in other than one and the same parties at one time, without the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council previously obtained in writing.—Land required for Police or Customs' Chowkees to be given up to Government for such purposes free of valuation and rent.—The lease to contain a proviso for re-entry on breach of any of the covenants, or conditions, or on non-payment of the rent within 20 days after it becomes due, without any necessity for a formal demand thereof, and all other usual clauses and conditions.—The lease to be prepared by the lessor's solicitor at the lessee's expense.—The lessee not to be entitled to inquire into or subject to the lessor's title.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
July 10th	2	22	0	80	1	13
,, 11th	0	70	0	83	1	1
,, 12th	0	77	0	92	0	84
,, 13th	2	56	0	23	0	56
,, 14th	0	27	0	23	0	82
,, 15th	0	18	0	0	0	3
,, 16th	0	3	0	0	0	0
For the week	4	83	4	6	4	33
Previously registered	30	88	33	92	18	38
Total Fall	35	71	37	98	22	71

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FOUND DROWNED.—An Inquest was held on Saturday last at the Morgue, Kamateepoora, on view of the body of a Hindoo girl named Bhima, aged about two years. It appears from the evidence, recorded by the Deputy Coroner, that on the morning of Friday last the father of the girl left home to go as usual to his work, and left the deceased in the care of his brother-in-law, named Gopal Mungulnath. When he returned home in the forenoon he found the deceased missing and Gopal searching for her. They continued their search the whole of the day but without finding her. On the following morning (Saturday) Gopal found the body of the deceased in a quarry hole.

VERDICT.—"Found drowned. The jury recommend that Rowjee Soobadar be informed of the dangerous proximity of the quarry-hole to the foot-path, and that he immediately place a fence round it or fill it in."

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—16*th July.*)

LEAVING A SHIP WITHOUT LEAVE.—Richard Anslow, seaman of the British ship *Alsager*, was placed at the bar, charged with having absented himself from the said ship without leave.

From the evidence of the master of the ship, it appeared that the prisoner, who was an articled seaman, left the ship without leave about four days ago, and did not return again. He got him apprehended on a war

asking for his cash box, as he wished to square accounts quietly at home, and stating that the money would be all right: there is no date to the note. I cannot recollect the date. The cash boxes were not sent to him. Prisoner always kept the keys; they were locked when he left the office. The cash boxes were for the purpose of locking up any money received after banking hours. Many other communications passed, both verbal and written, between the prisoner and the office. On the 24th he came to the office saying he had come for the purpose of opening his cash boxes. I do not know whether there was any duplicate key. I told him the Superintendent wished me to see them opened, Captain Black was present also. During prisoner's absence the cash boxes were kept in the strong chest by Captain Black's order. I placed them there and kept the keys. I took them out for prisoner to open: he produced the key and opened them; there were some thousands of rupees in them but not sufficient to meet the demand upon him: the amount was Rs. 5,558-1-11. He paid on the 26th 1,449 Rs. No further payment has ever been made by him. The forfeit account is a forfeit on cargo not shipped by a particular date; this account has been written up by the prisoner on the Dr. side to December 29th, on the Cr. side to the 23rd December; there is a balance against him of Rs. 1,029-7-8. He has never accounted for that sum or paid it over. He was at liberty to pay in money to a private account: it belonged to the Company for the time being, and was divided amongst the clerks &c. for working over time: it was a fund and he was not entitled to make use of: it was appropriated once a year. I produce a cash cheque, it is a cheque drawn on the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 1,000 endorsed by the Superintendent, the word "Superintendent" written under the endorsement is in the prisoner's handwriting; the cheque has been cashed and is cancelled. No portion of that money appears in either of the books where the entry should have been made. The prisoner was in his present employment when I entered the service. I frequently found his books were not balanced daily between the months of November 1863 and February 1864: I remonstrated with him; my remonstrances had effect for a day or two only. He never denied the receipt of any of the sums received. I found no erasures. I have no reason to believe that any person in his absence has tampered with his books. (A letter addressed to Mr. W. H. Crawford, Solicitor, is read, enclosing a copy of a letter sent to the Superintendent, acknowledging the deficiency, and requesting a fortnight's grace to meet the amount. Also another to the same address, stating he had been doing his best to raise the money, and requesting a further delay.

By Mr. Barton.—I do not know that the prisoner has been in the service of the Company 17 years. Captain Black gave him a fortnight to pay the money at his own request. He has paid on account of the sum due by him, Rs. 3,958-1-11, and accepted by the Company as such. The prisoner rendered me no assistance in finding out the deficiences, as I had no conversation with him for months. During the three months I have spoken of, about six or seven lacs passed through his hands; he had sole control over his books; they were examined by native clerks. The prisoner had control over money received, the native cashier over money paid out on a cheque signed by me. I of my own knowledge know nothing of the receipt of the cash for the cheque by the prisoner. I know a native havildar who was in the office called Bappoo. I gave him leave to go from Bombay on liberty. The prisoner did not remonstrate, to my knowledge, against the havildar leaving Bombay. Captain Black agreed that if the money was paid he would not prosecute.

By Mr. Anstey.—I have found an entry where the prisoner has made payment in excess: he has explained why this was done. Captain Black told me he would not prosecute provided the money was paid. I was present when he told the prisoner the same. No such promise was made after the discovery of the affair of the cheque was discovered. I do not remember the date, but as soon as the discovery was made I sent for Mr. Crawford. The amount of the cheque was for passage money: it came to me in a letter from Poona: I passed it on to the passage clerk: he acknowledged the receipt of the cheque, and handed it to the prisoner. It was made payable to Captain Black, and required his signature. It is usual to write the word "Superintendent" before the Superintendent signed.

Mr. P. Parker, said:—I am clerk in the service, and was at the time the enquiry was being made in the passage department. I remember this cheque being handed to me in January last by Mr. Whitley, and I handed it in due course to the prisoner. This letter, now produced, is in the handwriting of the prisoner. I received it about the 17th February.

Mr. W. H. Crawford, Solicitor to the P. and O. Company, said:—I conducted the enquiry against the prisoner in the Police Court. I had written and personal communication with the prisoner before the prosecution commenced on the subject of his alleged deficiencies. When I saw him the first time I think the cash boxes had not been opened. It was during the nine days he was absent from office. After the discovery of the cheque transaction with Mr. Whitley I had no communication with him. The business of the cheque was not known until after the information was made: it was in the month of April when Mr. Whitley sent for me about the matter. Since the prosecution has been commenced I am not aware of any attempt having been made to compromise the affair. I have received no money from the prisoner. In the course of the conversations he had with me he sometimes said he had lost the money, that it had been taken out of his drawer by sepoys: I conjectured this. I asked him why he did not find out the next day; to this he gave no answer.

Syed Ibrahim Meer Goolam Ally said:—I am a peon in the employ of the P. and O. Company. In January last I was in their service. I recollect the prisoner giving me a cheque to get cashed on the Bombay Bank. I drew the amount Rs. 1,070. I received it in notes, one note for Rs. 1,000, one of 50 and one of 20. I left the cheque in the Bank: my signature was written by a person at the bank. I recognise the signature [illegible] mark on this cheque, now produced. I took the money to the office and gave the money to Bapoo the havildar, and he gave it to the prisoner in my presence.

By Mr. Barton.—I gave the amount to the havildar because he is my superior, and I was in the habit of giving him money I received from outside, and saw the writer. The havildar went for two months' leave: he has not returned. I go often to the Bank. I cannot read the date on the cheque, but I know it by the pencil marks on the back.

Balcrastna Hurrichund said: I am one of the native cashiers in the office of the P. and O. Company in the Bank. I have examined the cash book and the diary kept by the prisoner when he was in the Company's service. On the 23rd, 26th, 28th December 1863 the amount received by him, as shown by his cash book is Rs. 19,638, on account of freight of the *Ottawa*, 11th China voyage. According to the practice of this office the money should have been paid into the Bank on the day he received it. He did not do so, he paid in Rs. 8,065-5-5 on the 28th December; on 23rd December Rs. 2,150 was all he paid in: this amount was received by him on the previous day. There are no payments into the Bank between the 23rd and 28th. The amount of deficiency is Rs. 11,582-10-7 for that time. On the 4th January 1864 the next payment was made into the Bank, Rs. 3,765-7 being for the last 3 days of December. On the 9th January he paid Rs. 87-11. On the 19th January Rs. 3,270 was paid in, being Rs. 3,000 in excess. Making allowance for over payments he was Rs. 8,540-10-7 short of the amount which should have been paid into the Bank. On account of sundry ships he is, taking into consideration all payments in excess he may have made, Rs. 11,670-15-0. I first examined the accounts myself, afterwards on the 15th of February I went through them with him because he denied any deficiencies.

By Mr. Barton.—I don't know how many years the prisoner has been in the employ. I made a mistake when I said the prisoner gave me every assistance in finding out the discrepancies. I may find a book in any of the cash chest in my possession. I have bought a horse lately. I paid about Rs. 4,000 My pay is now Rs. 160. I entered the employ in 1850 on Rs. 15 per month. I know Bappoo Havildar has gone to his country by permission; he was sick. The whole of the deficiencies Rs. 11,670-15 extends from 29th November 1863 to 29th January 1864.

By Mr. Anstey.—I meant to say in the Police Office that the prisoners did not render me any assistance until after I had found out all the discrepancies which he denied.

Mr. Barton for the defence made a very affecting speech, in which he enlarged upon the very long service of the prisoner. He admitted the deficiency but denied criminality. He reminded the Jury that deficiency was no proof of crime. The prisoner had been careless, deplorably, shamefully so, but that he had criminally appropriated the money he emphatically disbelieved and denied. The learned counsel went on to say that a man who defrauds lives well, lives expensively, is lavish in gratifying any and every whim; how was it in this case? The prisoner had to be brought up to that Court from the jail under Habeas Corpus, where he had been confined for a paltry Small Cause Court suit; where then was the evidence of the embezzlement of the thousands he had been accused of? If he had appropriated those sums, would he have remained in a common prison compelled to associate with all that was degrading? He (the learned counsel) thought not. With reference to the cheque his client admitted receiving it, admitted sending to cash it, but denied having received the money. The havildar who had received it had been sent away from Bombay and could not be produced in Court. The only evidence against the prisoner was that of the peon, a man who could neither read nor write, who admitted that it was not evidence to convict a man of so serious a charge. The learned gentleman called attention to the fact of the Company taking all they could get over Rs. 1,400, and then taking proceedings against their unfortunate and unhappy servant; and he maintained that their doing so was to compromise the affair, or at any rate had reduced it to a civil transaction which ought to have been settled on the other side of the Court. He concluded by a powerful appeal to the feelings of the Jury and implored them as they themselves expected mercy to remember that the prisoner's future was entirely in their hands.

Capt. Dundas, acting Superintendent of the P. and O. Company; Capt. Young, late I. N.; Capt. Hayman, Shipping Master: Mr. A. G. Bowman, Inspector to Messrs. Remington and Company; and Mr. J. Freeman, Deputy Shipping Master, were called upon to speak to the prisoner's general character. They all (some having known him from his birth) gave him the highest possible character.

His Lordship in summing up, told the Jury that in cases of this kind, the amount of money in question was perfectly immaterial, their only duty being to say whether the accused was guilty or not. He then proceeded to explain the law of misappropriation, as well as criminal misappropriation: this related to the money. The cheque was on a separate count, he being entrusted with it dishonestly misappropriated it contrary to his duty. His Lordship then went carefully over the evidence, commenting as he went along, and concluded by saying that the Jury had heard the very excellent character given to the prisoner by the gentlemen who had been called upon. If they had the slightest doubt in favour of the prisoner, then those characters might be taken into consideration, but if they were convinced from the evidence that the prisoner was guilty, then it would be their duty to bring a verdict accordingly, painful though it might be: and in this case character would not avail. His Lordship left it with them.

The Foreman asked what salary the prisoner been in receipt of.

Mr. Whitley was recalled, and upon being asked, said he did not know exactly but believed it to have been between three and four hundred month.

The Jury then retired for about three quarters of an hour, and returned with a verdict of guilty of criminal breach of trust.

His Lordship in passing sentence said, he was exceedingly sorry to see one who had borne so high a character placed in such a position. His late employers had very kindly recommended him to mercy on account of his long services; and His Lordship hoped that he would endeavour hereafter to try and recover the excellent character he had hitherto borne. The sentence of the Court was that he suffer rigourous imprisonment for six months.

The Court rose at 7 o'clock. P. M.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—12TH JULY.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

Mooljee Damjee vs. *Purka Natha.*

JUDGE MANECKJEE'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

This action was brought against the defendant to recover the sum of Rs. 266-6-6, being the value of certain ornaments which the plaintiff alleged he had given him to sell.

Defendant in this case obtained a *rule nisi* on Tuesday the 5th instant, for plaintiff to show cause why the judgment enteced in his favour by the Second Judge should not be set aside. The ground on which the *rule* was granted was that the presiding Judge had in throwing the *onus* of proof on the defendant in an action of trover had disregarded the first principles of jurisprudence: that plaintiff must first make out a *prima facie* case before defendant in such an action could be called upon to substantiate his defence.

Mr. Hormasjee appeared this day to show cause against the *rule*. The pleader's main contention being that there was nothing to prevent the Judge (Mr. Maneckjee) in Civil proceeding from examining either party in a suit as a witness on behalf of either plaintiff or defendant; on the contrary the evidence Act invested the Court with full discretion in the matter.

The First Judge was of opinion that the *rule* should be made *absolute* entirely on the ground that an obvious rule of law was disregarded by the Judge in throwing upon the defendant the *onus* of proof. The action of trover was an action of tort, and therefore of a semi-penal nature. This was apparent from the very form of plea "not guilty." The Court instead of calling upon the plaintiff to prove his case, presumed the defendant to be guilty and asked him to state his defence. The learned Judge held it to be a clear law that where a rule of law or some presumption of law had been violated by the Court, the party aggrieved was as a matter of right, entitled to a new trial. This was also the provision of the Small Cause Court Act.

The Second Judge did not express his dissent on Tuesday last the 5th instant, when the rule was applied for, but remained under the impression that he was to state his views on the subject to-day, when the case was to be argued. The learned Judge thought it proper to say that on Tuesday last he did not understand the Second Judge to dissent from his views. Under these circumstances he was of opinion that the *rule* should be made *absolute*. The Third Judge consenting, the Second Judge dissenting from it. *Rule made absolute.*

Mr. Maneckjee then expressed his views to the following effect:—

I dissent from my colleagues, for, to grant a new trial on application such as this is for the defendant, would be to encourage perjury in our Court: and the ground upon which the rule *nisi* was granted and made absolute by the majority of the Court, I contend is no good ground for doing so, under the following circumstances and for the following reasons:—

Defendant based his application for a new trial in this case upon the following allegations, to which he had the boldness to solemnly affirm:

Firstly.—That instead of calling upon the plaintiff to prove his case first, I examined defendant first, or in other words it was illegal my placing defendant first into the witness box for examination.

Secondly.—That plaintiff's witnesses contradicted amongst themselves, even though I put leading questions.

Thirdly.—That after defendant's attorney left the Court and after I had given verdict for plaintiff, I reopened the case and had defendant examined.

Fourthly.—That I refused to postpone the case on defendant's application, for his witnesses who, although summoned, had not appeared in Court, and

Fifthly.—That I had before sent defendant to the police on a charge of forgery, and I was consequently prejudiced against him.

With respect to the first, which my colleagues considered legal ground on which the rule *nisi* was ordered on the last occasion, and is the ground on which a new trial has been now granted, namely, that I ought not to have examined defendant first after his attorney pleaded "not guilty," but to have called upon plaintiff first to prove his case, I have to observe, I did examine defendant first to disclose his defence, which his attorney refused to do, simply putting in the plea "we deny." In examining defendant first I followed the practice in this case which I have been following ever since I have been on the Bench—for the last two years—namely, in every case in which a defendant put in what is called legal (query ambiguous) plea such as "general issue" "not guilty," "we deny," "let plaintiff prove his case," I have invariably put defendant into witness box and had him first examined, and this by law, under Act IX. of 1850 which, in fact, is the charter of our Court of Small Causes. Section 46 of the said act is worded as follows:—

"On the hearing or trial of any action or any other proceeding under this Act, the parties thereto, their agents and all other persons, may be examined upon oath of either of the parties, or otherwise, according to such rules and regulations in force with respect to the examination of women of a rank and situation in life, which, according to the customs of the country, would render it improper to compel them to appear in a Court of justice."

I am aware of the existence of a distinction, under Common Law procedure, of cases where a defendant may be examined first and cases where he could not be examined first: and in Courts presided over by English lawyers such distinction has been preserved: for example, in an action of debt a defendant may be first examined but not so in an action of trover. In actions designated trover, putting on the part of defendant what is called legal or technical plea, "not guilty" or "we deny" is held sufficient for the Court to proceed on with the trial by calling on plaintiff to prove his case first. I shall be sorry to admit of any such distinction between divers classes of cases in the Bombay Court of Small Causes, however admissible in any other Courts. I am not warranted in so doing under the section of our said charter Act, which I have already referred to, and I am not aware of the existence of any other law binding on a Judge of this Court, to create and preserve such technical distinction.

I may be wrong in the view I have taken on this point, and my colleagues are the more at liberty to differ from me, but the language of the law, section 46 of our said Act, is plain and specific, and admits of no other interpretation than that any Judge of this Court can examine either party to a suit for the other, and this has been wisely legislated and acted on, and it has been found to be one of the best means by which to meet the ends of justice, to compel every refractory defendant to disclose his real defence in plainer and less ambiguous language in cases wherein he would evade the same by sheltering himself under the fence of the so-called legal or technical terms.

I can, from experience that in the majority of cases where defendants are made to disclose their defence in plain and not ambiguous language, the proceedings before the Court have been much more simplified, and parties attained speedier justice. Because in such cases defendants either virtually or substantially admitted or went (as in this case) a great way to support plaintiffs' cases, or joined issues on mere trivial points which were forthwith settled and summarily disposed of, without going through a tedious trial or examination of witnesses.

I have always regarded with apprehension the importation of the Westminster Hall elements into our Presidency Courts of Small Causes, as tending, in many cases, to defeat rather than meet the ends of justice: and their free admission into our Court is not warranted—nay especially guarded against by its constitution

There seems to be a degree of misconception prevailing on the constitution and character of this Court. Act IX. of 1850 has constructed this Court of Small Causes upon the original basis of the late Court of Requests, which was not abolished, nor in its stead has this Court been established as distinct and independent tribunal. The very preamble of Act IX. of 1850 setts out that it is expedient to amend the constitution and practice, and to extend the jurisdiction of the several Courts established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay for the recovery of small debts holden in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, under the then existing Royal Charters and Act of Parliament and of the Governor-in-Council of India, "shall be holden according to the provisions of this Act." Section 25 of the said Act enjoins "All suits brought in the said Court shall be heard and determined in a summary way." By Section 2 "No mis-statement of the cause of action in the summons shall vitiate the same, and the Judges may rectify any such mis-statement and amend the records." By Section 38 "Parties shall appear in person (not by agents or advocates) and defendant shall be required to appear to answer, and on answer being made in Court, the Judges shall proceed in a summary way to try the same and give judgment without further pleading or formal rejoinder." And Section 109 goes still further to repudiate admission of forms and formulas of proceedings in our Court, when it enjoins, "No order, verdict or judgment or other proceeding made concerning any of the matters aforesaid shall be quashed or vacated for want of forms."

These several sections of our charter Act I have extracted to show that the fundamental principle of this Court is based upon the original constitution of the late Court of Requests, an I which Act 26 of the current year has in no way touched.

I will now quote the views and opinions of some of the most eminent Law authorities, as cited by the Indian Law Commissioners in their report, dated 15th February 1844, to the Government of India, on the very subject of erecting the Courts of Small Causes on the original basis of that late Court of Requests.

Chief Justice Best said, "in the Court of Requests pleadings in writings are not required and would be highly inconvenient. A party may be examined as a witness and the judgment is to be according to equity and good conscience, that is, such as a plain man, ignorant of the rules of Law, which the Judges of that Court must be, shall think just. In the expense and delay that must be occasioned by an appeal to the common pleas did not entirely defeat the object of the Legislature in creating Courts of Requests. Can a Court, the decisions of which are wisely subjected to fixed rules, be a proper tribunal to correct the proceedings of Courts where the Judges are left to the guidance of their own arbitrary discretion."

All the other Judges took the same view and Mr. Justice Burrough, putting the principal objection still more pointedly than the Chief Justice, observed the words "equity and good conscience" imply a course of proceeding different from that of the Common Law, and one of which we are not competent to form a judgment."

"If the verdict," says Mr. Justice Buller, "be consistent with justice, conscience, and equity of the case, we ought not to grant a new trial. There is not a strong case as Dearby and the Duchess of Mazarine, where the Court refused to grant a new trial, though the verdict was against Law.

"The leading reported decision on the subject of granting new trials, is that of the Duchess of Mazarine. There can be no doubt but that was the case of verdict against Law; yet the Court said, that as the justice and conscience of the case were clearly with the verdict, they would not interpose."

There are many other cases of similar tendency cited in that valuable report of the Indian Law Commissioners to show that the main object of establishing Courts such as ours has been for the ends of justice, by cheapening it and rendering it speedy and easy of access, and that object could never be attainable here, were we to look into every case with a lawyer's or a legal eye, and to conform to the Common Law procedures: and to observe the form and formula of the said English Law in the disposal of cases before us, twenty Judges would not be sufficient in that case to go through twenty thousand cases filed, and half of that heard and tried in a year in the Court of Small Causes.'

With regard to the second allegation, defendant has not quoted a single sentence or substance, or given any of the contradictions or of the leading questions alleged to have been put by me, and that without such particulars, it has been ruled in this Court, applications for new trials could not be granted. Had defendant quoted such evidence or questions I should have been in a position to admit or explain the same, or to show how reckless he has been in solemnly affirming to what is not true, as he has in fact done with regard to the third allegation that I gave a verdict for plaintiff before, and I reopened the case after his attorney left the Court. I gave no verdict before his attorney left, nor did I reopen the case after once giving verdict. The fact stands thus, at defendant's earnest request, after his attorney left him, I allowed him to prove his case. As to the fourth allegation, the case having been twice postponed, at first, on the application of the defendant's attorney, and on the second occasion for defendant's witnesses, it could not further be postponed,—especially since defendant had not shown that he had any tangible defence to the action. He merely wanted to prove a transaction of some three years old which bore no reference to the subject matter before the Court where plaintiff sued to recover what defendant took from him only a month or month and half ago—as will be seen from what follows. Here are defendant's own words, vide notes of his deposition from my note book:

"Purka Natha, affirmed.—Defendant in this case, my attorney left Court without calling my witnesses who are in Court. My principal witness, Ballajee Succaram, is not in Court: I want to have my case postponed for the evidence of Ballajee; Ballajee will prove that in his presence plaintiff gave me only the two cultas and no chain on that occasion. Besides Ballajee one Gopall Luxmon was present. I have summoned Ballajee but not Gopall, as Gopall gone to Poona. Besides Ballajee and Gopall no one present; shop boy was, but whether he was cooking or present I do not remember. Before police havildar and two witnesses. Names of witnesses, 1 Ballajee, 2 Gopall, not in Bombay, 3 Police Havildar, 4 Wagjee Dharsee, 5 Sewjee Dewsey, 6 Bhimjee Heerjee. Postponed for defendant's witnesses for this day week, and notice, to Ballajee, why not to be fined."

Wednesday, 29th June 1864.

"Parka Natha, affirmed.—Defendant. My witnesses Gopal Luxman: or some such name, not returned from Poona. I don't know his father's name but believe Gopall Luxmon: he is not here. I did not call or summon the other five witnesses whose names I gave, besides that of Gopall. The case was postponed for to-day for my witnesses, as I moved, and that after my attorney left Court giving up my case. I have no evidence to meet plaintiff's case."

And as to fifth and last allegation it is only in keeping with what defendant has, I hope, under false impression and not designedly, recklessly affirmed in his affidavit. I never sent defendant to the Police on a charge of forgery as he has therein affirmed, but that he was taken to the Police on a charge of perjury, by some European whom he summoned in this Court some three years ago, when the said European applied to me for a certificate, which I granted, as such certificate was required by the Magistrate, to say it was a fit case for magisterial inquiry, and in that very case defendant in his case was committed to the Sessions for examination as an able and elaborate defence, he was convicted of perjury and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the House of Correction. As to my entertaining any prejudice against him, on that account or any other account, he is grossly mistaken. The records of the Court will show that since his release from the House of Correction I gave more verdicts for, than against, defendant, and in some of the contested cases too, where I found he had good cause. This could not have been the case if I entertained any prejudice against him. I have never acted on the saying "hang a dog because the dog had a bad name." And I emphatically repeat what I have before said from the Bench, that if a Judge of any Court, be he native or European, were to suffer his mind to be biassed for or against any party, be he of what creed or class of calling, such a Judge is not worthy of holding his position on the Bench of Justice. On these several premises I consider new trial a should not be granted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOCAL BANKS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Having heard a rumour that some of our newly-formed Banks contemplate amalgamating, it has just occurred to me that were the "Presidency," the "Alliance," the "East India," and the "City" to follow suit and form themselves into, say, an "United Presidency Bank," —make their shares Rs. 500 each, and retain them at par,—such an arrangement would be attended with material benefit to all concerned.

The [illegible] many banks for our requirements, mostly exclusively though they have latterly been [illegible]—must be patent to all; and when once Bombay shall have shaken off her present fever-fit and resumed legitimate business habits, this will, I fear, be manifested in any but an agreeable manner to their shareholders.

To amalgamate under compulsion would be decidedly disagreeable; but when the only other alternative would be closure, why it simply must be done,—no matter whether the occasion be propitious or the reverse; therefore do I recommend the four institutions named to take time by the forelock and unite their forces ere the day of pressure arrives.

15th July. CAUTION.

THE LAST MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The amendment to Mr. Grant's resolution which I proposed and Mr. Cooper seconded is not correctly given by your reporter. The Bench had under consideration three appointments made by the Municipal Commissioners consequent upon the death of Mr. Tracey, and my amendment was as follows:

"That the Bench proceed to consider the qualifications of the gentlemen selected for the appointments by the Municipal Commissioners, withholds its approval of the said appointments, as it does not appear that sufficient endeavours were made to secure the best men for the appointments."

The difference between my amendment, as reported in your paper, and as it really was, is considerable. From the former it would appear, that it was directed only against the selection of Mr. Bayly, while in reality it condemned all three appointments not on account of the qualifications of the gentlemen selected, but because the Municipal Commissioners did not, in my opinion, take the proper steps for selecting, or rather ascertaining, the best men available.

The resolution of Mr. Grant, against which only three or four Justices voted (one of them voting for both sides of the question), is to the same effect.—Yours faithfully, A. C. GUMPERT.

16th July.

THEM UNICIPAL COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In a fortnight or so there must be another election for two Municipal Commissioners. There can be no doubt that, when the present Commissioners were elected some two or three months ago, the period to the next election was so short that very few of the best men were likely to come forward and throw up their existing appointments with the uncertainty of being re-elected in August. Thus all names of promise were absent from the list of candidates, and the public had to put up with what they could get.

No Mr. Connon, or any of the men of parts who came forward some four years ago. Nor shall we be likely to see the same come forward again. They offered themselves and were forcearched by the Superintendent of Police and Chairman of the Board, afterwards regretted that he had turned favour-currier to nearly the whole Bench of Justices to get in Major Curtis, whose ability, independence and gentlemanly qualities proved so many thorns in his side that he expressed his regret that he had put himself out of the way to get him elected. There is no doubt that the Bench had little room for choice at the late election. But with a three years' tenure of office before the next who may be elected there is room to hope that we shall have some of the best men offering themselves.

With but very short period of office that the present elected Commissioners could calculate on it is certainly to be regretted that they should have worked so hard to make themselves unpopular. The letters of some of your correspondents seem to show unmistakeably that they have departed from the right course in some of their appointments. And here it suggests itself that the Commissioners, who have come from almost nowhere, have had to make appointments to salaries much larger than their own. But their mistakes in the appointments they have made would seem to be of no account as compared with their other mistakes. By all accounts it would seem that they have gone into a set of large offices with which they were perfectly unacquainted and have almost turned them top-y-turvy, and some of their interferences would seem to have been most unwarrantable. There is apparently one spirit of the Board more mischievous than the rest, and as the child sitting with his grandmother and uttering a most uncharitable wish to eat said "I don't mean you pussy, and I don't mean myself," so I find the general impression to be that it is certainly not Mr. Ravenscroft and that it is not Mr. Manloy. In a set of large offices like those of the Municipality, each with a responsible, and I conclude well paid, head, each such responsible head should have the individual control of his establishment, and the Board should look to the head of the establishment only. Any undue interference with the arrangements of the head of an office must weaken him in his office, and the Board weakens itself by spending its time (which might be better employed) in meddling with matters which were better left to the head of the department.

The invitation which Mr. Heycock is reported in to-day's *Gazette* to have made at the meeting of the Bench of Justices on Friday discloses a position of things which surely neither the community nor the Government will countenance. What, is Mr. Heycock or any other member of the community to hold the Commissioner's and Municipal appointments this trial as therein disclosed? Have you Mr. Editor nothing to say on the subject? You wield so weighty a weapon against all public evils and abuses that you will doubtless express your usually correct views on this.

SCISSORS.

MADRAS.

Railway Trip to Bangalore.—A correspondent has kindly furnished us with the following interesting account of the first Railway trip between this and Bangalore:—

The accomplishment of Railway communication between Madras and Bangalore is a highly important and interesting circumstance. On Wednesday morning, a heavy train left the Presidency with two hundred troops, and reached Bangalore at 10 o'clock the same night. As this was in reality a trial trip, and the latter part of the journey had to be performed at low speed, on account both of the darkness and the very recent completion of the line, the large crowd which assembled in the evening to see the arrival of the train, was momentarily disappointed. But its curiosity was amply gratified on Friday morning, when the same train, with its two engines, left Bangalore on its way back to the Presidency. On this as on its up-journey, several travellers were enabled through the usual courtesy of Mr. Elwin, and Mr Smart, to avail themselves of the opportunity, and the train started at 7-30 A. M., amid enthusiastic rejoicing. The Bangaloreans were so sensible of the advantages about to open for them, that thousands assembled to see and cheer the train as it started. The scene was a most animating one, and for the first mile the train ran absolutely through a dense crowd of natives in holiday attire who thronged on the line to see the novel sight. The journey back was also most satisfactory. The carriages ran on the newly laid rails with great smoothness, and, as the daylight enabled the engine-drivers to see their way, each station was reached with punctuality. Poornam was reached at 11-30 A. M., and after half an hour's stop for breakfast, the Train proceeded onwards to go down the Pass. The scenery here is pleasing though deficient in the grandeur of forest and mountain which marks the Ghauts on the Western Coast. But, as the line descends 1000 feet in 18 miles, great engineering difficulties had to be overcome, and Mr. Carter is to be congratulated on the success of his labours. It was justly a proud day to him to take a heavy train with ease and steadiness down this Pass, where the descent amounts in some places to one foot in 58. The train reached the junction near Trepatore at 2 o'clock, where its carriages were attached to the up-train from Coimbatore, and the travellers had thats, through the politeness of the Railway officials, the gratification of a very interesting trip and of passing between Bangalore and the Presidency Town in 12 hours. Next month, when the traffic arrangements are completed, the public will have a daily opportunity of making this journey in 10 hours, and it is understood that a night train will be available for those travellers who wish to avoid exposure to the heat, and the loss of a day in office. Under such circumstances, the pleasant climate of Bangalore is sure to be often sought, and, if there ever was much truth in the remark that the English Government has made few visible signs of its existence in India, our railways may be pointed to as taking away the reproach.—*Athenæum and Daily News, July* 11.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

(From the Sindian.)

The items of news we gave in our last issue, touching the state of affairs on the Indo-European Government Telegraph line has called forth the following extraordinary official letter —"on Her Majesty's Servic e"—which reached us on Thursday, and which we insert here for the purpose of commenting upon it in the manner it deserves:—

Indo-European Government Telegraph, Kurrachee Station, 7th July, 1864.

From L. Ternant,
Superintendent, Station Kurrachee,
To the Editor of the "Sindian."

Sir,—I notice in the newspaper, *The Sindian* published yesterday, two articles: the first bearing the announcement of serious apprehension entertained about the submarine telegraphic communication to the Persian Gulf; the second, purporting that you have been informed by somebody belonging to our Department, that a telegraph messenger has been murdered in carrying despatches between Baghdad and Bussorah.

As public publication of such information exposes the character of the staff placed under my orders, and may, at the same time, shake the confidence of the public at large, I beg you would kindly name your informant. It is highly desirable, for the credit of this office, that you should comply with my just request, and as the settlement of this affair is of public interest, I feel confident you will not allow this Department to remain exposed to an accusation of a want of secrecy.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

L. Ternant, Superintendent.

We have to remark in the first place that this communication confirms the accuracy of the intelligence we received. It is certain that a messenger has been murdered. The cable between Cape Monze to Gwadur, without a doubt, has parted. We were not unprepared for this catastrophe, for we heard at the time it was laid, that the cable was submerged too rapidly, viz.: at the rate of seven knots an hour, when prudence, it seems, should have counselled a speed not exceeding five knots, so as to put the least strain possible upon the cable. As misfortunes never come single, we farther regret to say that an interruption occurred almost simultaneously on the land line in whose stability we had so much confidence, but where if we are not misinformed, works during the rainy season no better than other lines in India. So that, for aught we know, there is now no means of communication whatever with Gwadur, and, as a matter of course with the Gulf. Why such important facts should be concealed from the poor public who pays heavily for these great works, we know not. But, "murder will out" and as priority of intelligence is the grand desideratum in newspapordom, we must be excused if we use every honorable means in our power to obtain that sort of intelligence particularly such as is connected with the Telegraph Department which vouchsafes us the commodity generally when it gives introduction to some high-sounding laudation of some magnate in the Department; or when it comes in the shape of contemptible abuse such as was conveyed to us in a message from Gwadur, last year, as we stated at the time, and which must have been considered all right and for the public interest—at least, so we judge from the fact that the Superintending line took no notice of the affair, though it is only due to him to say that we did not desire that he should do so. Now, we beg to assure Mr. Ternant that the manner in which we obtained the intelligence he has lie goodness to authenticate for us, forms no exception to the rule which marks the non-communicativeness of Telegraphists in general and those of Kurrachee in particular. He may rest easy on that score. We are not indebted to any one in his office for the painful if startling news we gave in on Wednesday. He is wrong in assuming that we say "somebody belonging to his Department" had informed us of the murder of the Montific messenger. A second glance at our paragraph on this subject, will convince him of his error. Now that we have complied with his request, so far at least as not to "allow his department to remain exposed to an accusation of a want of secrecy," he must excuse us if we do not give him the name of the friend who has kindly furnished us the above facts; and he must not be surprised either if we look upon his request very much in the light of an insult, for it implies that we are capable of committing as great a breach of confidence as he thinks some one in his Department has been guilty of, and for which he would get that some one severely punished if he could only get hold of him. The specious plea—"public interest"—upon which Mr. Ternant bases his positively cucumber-like request, will not stand here. As we said before, the interest of the public lies entirely the other way; it lies in the public being told how the work it pays for so dearly is performed. In any case, however, we beg to question the competency of most gentlemen in authority in the Electric Telegraph Department in India, to teach others what the interests of the public require; for they either ignore what those interests may be, or knowing them disregard them, to use terms too mild, we feel, with the nonchalance of monopolists.

We have addressed ourselves to Mr. Ternant, because he is the gentleman who has written to us; but, we have reason to believe, that he wrote as he has done under instructions from superior authority. Mr. Ternant is a stranger among us, arrived from England a few months since only, whose attainments as a telegraphist are highly spoken of; our observations, therefore, are not intended for him, and we trust, they will be duly appreciated in the quarter for which they are meant.

THE "LAHORE CHRONICLE" AND THE TELEGRAPH.

No. 28.

From Mr. C. A. D. Gordon, Editor and Manager *Lahore Chronicle*, to R. H. Davies, Esq., Secretary to Government, Punjab. Dated Lahore, April 30th, 1864.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, a statement illustrating the unequal manner in which the charge for telegraphic messages of European public news, presses upon different papers according to their relative distance from Bombay and Galle, in the hope that His Honor will see fit to represent the matter to His Excellency the Governor General, with such remarks as he may consider it be called for under the circumstances.

Messages of important intelligen[illegible] the first page of the *Home News* or the *Overland Mail*) each consist, on an average, of from 800 to 900 words—frequently more—and are received, (or would be received if the expense could be afforded,) four times a month, via Bombay and Galle alternately, making a total of 3,600 words, of which half are transmitted by each route.

For the 1,800 words from Bombay, the *Deccan Herald*, published at Poona, pays at the rate of 1 anna per word, or Rs. 112-8; the *Delhi Gazette*, published at Agra, pays at the rate of 2 annas, or Rs. 250; while the *Lahore Chronicle* is charged at the rate of 3 annas per word, or Rs. 375 for two messages. The Bombay newspapers, it will be remarked, escape this expence altogether.

But the expence via Galle for the other 1,800 words, falls still more unequally, for while the papers published at Madras pay at the rate of 2 annas or Rs. 250, and those at Calcutta, 4 annas or Rs. 500, the *Lahore Chronicle* has to pay 8 annas or Rs. 1,000, which added to the sum previously noted, makes a total monthly sum paid to Government for telegraphic messages by a single journal, of Rs. 1,375 (equal to £ 1,650 sterling per annum,)—which is an exceedingly heavy tax for a provincial paper to bear, and moreover there are other incidental expences, such as forwarding agent's fees, share of Mr. Reuter's telegrams, &c.

When telegraphic communication is open via the Persian Gulph, messages will be more frequent, and the expence consequently greater.

I beg respectfully to suggest for the sake of the public who will participate in the advantage, —seeing that the messages, (which will then be much longer,) are received for its information, —that all newspapers be placed on the same footing by being charged alike for all messages consisting of *bonu fide* public news, at the uniform rate of *one anna* per word, irrespective of distance, on the same principle that prevails in the Postal Department in respect to letters. I do not think my proposition can be considered unreasonable seeing that, until recently, Government delivered Telegrams of European public news free of all charge, to the several newspapers throughout the country, and still continues the practice as regards the mail news from the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, China, and Japan.

As the expence I have described falls heavier upon the journal published in the province under the rule of the Lieutenant Governor, than upon those published in other parts of the empire, I venture to hope that His Honor will give me his support in laying the case before His Excellency the Governor General.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient, humble Servant.

C. A. D. Gordon, Editor and Manager, *Lahore Chronicle* Newspaper.

From the Secretary to the Government, Punjab, to C. A. D. Gordon, Esq., Editor and Manager *Lahore Chronicle*. No. 1334, dated 5th July.

Sir,—With reference to your letter dated 30th April last, proposing for the consideration of the Government of India a uniform rate of charge for all Telegraph Messages irrespective of distance, I am directed to forward for your information copy of a letter from the Supreme Government, conveying the orders of His Excellency the Governor General on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant.

R. H. Davies, Secy to Govt. Punjab.

Copy of a letter from Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, to Secretary to Government Punjab, No. 888, dated 18th June 1864.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd ultimo, No. 1050, with an enclosure, requesting sanction to a proposal made by the Manager of the *Lahore Chronicle* that a uniform charge of one anna per word should be made for Telegraphic Messages of *bona fide* public news to the Press, irrespective of distance.

The Governor General in Council observes that there is little or no analogy on the point in question between the Post Office and the Telegraph; and would call your attention to the remarks of the Director General of Telegraphs in India

1119 Crastest, Amy—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1163 Corcoran, Courtney—Burnie, Sowell & Co.
1119 Cospatrick, Elizabeth—W. Nicol & Co.
486 Carobel, Devereux—Farnham & Co.
1407 Dreadnought, Webster.
1239 Empress of China, Dixon.
1047 Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Huschke & Co.
703 Ellen Maria, Hall—Wallace & Co.
854 Eurotta, Jewson.
987 Fullstand, Mole.
864 Fatal Curtin—H. M. Sedick.
875 Favorite, Reati.
819 Futtay Shaw Allam, Michael—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
427 Good Success, M'Gregor.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1444 H. C. Kidston, Pitman—J. Clover, & Co.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
912 India, Stewart—Remington & Co.
725 Kensington, Edwards.
Krishna, Platts—Fulcher Cooper & Co.
1236 Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers, & Co.
1009 Lloyds, Harris—Wallace & Co.
1175 Lydia Williams, Carr—W. Nicol & Co.
364 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
725 Morayshire, Penton—W. Nicol & Co.
517 Ningpo, Miners.
Nanaug (s) Blackmore—B. I. S. N. Co.'s.
695 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
347 Rahamanee, Naoda—Damodhur Ragowjee
999 Remington, Pearson—Remington, & Co.
1295 Rory O'Moore, Leach—J. & Manekjee. (For sale)
151 Rosanna, Cruikshank—P. of W. Ship. Co. Ld.
1100 Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. J. and Sons.
1533 South Carolina, Shackett—Douglas Lc Co. (For sale)
1231 Speedy, Dibbs.
985 Tiger, Ogg.
Tully (s), Thearle, R. C. & R. S. N. Co.
Thule (s)
1151 Tyrseus, —S. Trybjee & Co.
1511 Waterbury—Rustomjee Cowasjee.
1245 Western Empire.
555 Wellington, Dibbsbara—Remington & Co.
647 Zoumindar, Jones—W. Nicol & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—July 8, *Delaagle*, Dupeuil, from Mauritius 11th June; *Tangier*, Owen, from Liverpool 18th March; *Monarchy*, Day, from Bombay 16th June, touched at Madras 27th June; *La Reine Blanche*, Collet, from Bourbon 10th June, touched at Pondicherry 2nd July; *Prince of Wales*, Hunter, from Bombay 25th June; and *Maitoja*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 8, Ship *Earl of Elgin*, C. J. Brandt, from Sunderland 12th September 1863 and Mauritius 7th June; July 9, Steamer *Simla*, A. R. Weston, from Suez 20th, and Aden 26th June, and Galle 6th July.

DEPARTURES.—July 9, Steamer *Nemla*, Mathes, to Bombay; Ship *Rajahmar*, to Calcutta; French Barque *Nicholas Pancre*, to Pondicherry; Steamer *Simla*, to Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d. to 2s. 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	226

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	190 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn.	120	.....	175 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	23½ pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	42 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	.....	10 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	35 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	80 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	140 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	135 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	[nominal. 200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	130 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	45 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	.....	2 per ct. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	.....	6 per ct. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	50	.....	19 per ct. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	.....	12 per ct. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	.....	43 per ct. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	.....	4 per ct. pm.
Alliance Bank	...	.....	4 per ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 25,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,587	575 do.	Rs. 13,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,699 pm.
Hydrostatic Land & Press Company Limited	.....	.....	.....
One whole Share consisting	.....	.....	Rs. 63,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Free Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 29,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 3,300 pm.
Frampe Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	.....	Rs. 700 pm.
exandra Press Co. Limited (Madras).	500	.....	Rs. 200 pm.
East India Press Co.	450	.....	Rs. 320 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.	.....	.....	[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218.3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 5 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 350 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	... ...	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 64,000 pm.
House and Land Investment Co.	900	.....	[pr. whole share. Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 60 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	980	.....	Rs. 19 pm. par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	.....	Rs. 325 pm.
Princess of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 250 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,100 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	6 pr. ct. pm. par
Goa Coffee Co.	250	.....	[nominal
Bombay Gas Co.	50	.....	8 pr. ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	.....	Par.
Khandesh Farming Company	50	.....	7 pr. ct. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	50	.....	4½ pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	98
„ Loan 1855-56	...	
„ Loan 1842-43	...	98
„ Loan 1854-55	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	106½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	...	114½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-6
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-6
Spanish Dollars	„ 210
Carolus	„ 220
Mexican Dollars	„ 230
German Crowns	„ 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 222
Bar Silver	„ 106-2
Gold Leaf	„ 16-5

PRICES CURRENT 9th July 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 580 to 610
New Dholleras, (ready.)	„ 600 to 660
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„ 590 to 600
New Oomrawuttee	„ 560 to 565
New Dharwar Sawgined	„ 645 to 650
New Barsee and Nuggur	„ 445 to 450
New Veeravul	„ 540 to 560
New Khandeish	„ 530 to 535
New Poratchee	„ 490 to 500
New Acoote	„ 590 to 595
New Mangalore	„ 560 to 565
New Hinghungaut	„ 625 to 630
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,490 to 1,490.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. 6-12 to 6-14 per cwt	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„ 6-12 to 6-14
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	„ 33 to 34.
Niger	„ 27 to 28. Nominal.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. p. t.
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. „
	Seeds	Nominal.
London	Cases	£2 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. „
	Cloves	
	Ivory	£3 5s. 0d. Nominal.
To Clyde		No offers.
To Hull		
To China		

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS CONTARELLI, Esq.
J. HENRY REINELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DENYS J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Three „	„	2s. 0d. do.
Two „	„	1s. 11⅞d. do.
One „	„	1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England		1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

No withdrawal shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed *"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,"*

W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq.
HENRY LARPENT, Esq.
RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4	do.	2s.
3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
2	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
1	do.	1s. 11¼d. do.
On demand	.....	1s. 11¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondees should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 29th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 mo' sight above £250		2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„	4 do.	2s. 0¼d. „
„	3 do.	2s. 0d. „
„	2 do.	1s. 11¾d. „
„	1 do.	1s. 11½d. „
„ On demand		1s. 11¼d. „
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¼d. „
On Ireland	do.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.)		1s. 0d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per ct. per an.
„ „ 6 „ 5 „
„ „ 3 „ 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 20th June 1864. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„	4 do.	2s. do.
„	3 do.	1s. 11½d. do.
„	2 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
„	1 do.	1s. 11½d. do.
„ On Demand	.....	1s. 11¼d. do.
Circular Notes *this day*	.....	1s. 11¼d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS—*Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 26th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office,—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
3 Do.	Do.	1s. 11½d. „
Sight	.....	1s. 11¼d. „
On France 6 months' sight	.....	frs. 2-57 cts. „
3 Do.	Do.	2-51 „ „
Sight	.....	2-46 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
6 Ditto	4	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. B. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
F. G. PEEL, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
HORMUSJEE.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. 2s. 0d. „
„ 3 do. 1s. 11½d. „
„ 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 1 do. 1s. 11½d. „
On demand do. 1s. 11¼d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Mangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hong-kong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at		2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
4	Do.	at 2s. „
3	Do.	at 1s. 11½d. „
2	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d. „
1	Do.	at 1s. 11½d. „
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11¼d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 3 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsur, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London ..... at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d. p. rupee.
„	4 „	2s. 0d. „
„	3 „	1s. 11½d. „
„	2 „	1s. 11¾d. „
„	1 „	1s. 11½d. „
„ on Demand		1s. 11¼d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		1s. 11¼d. „

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at	3 months' notice	3 per cent. per ann.
6	„	4 „ „
12	„	6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for then Bills on London without notice.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

8, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 17th June 1864.

[illegible]L ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND [illegible]HINA (LIMITED.)

[illegible]ED CAPITAL Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Board of Directors.

[illegible]WILLIS, Esq.—*Chairman.*
[illegible]NT, Esq. SAMUEL L. ACLAND, Esq.
[illegible]E, Esq. COMPAGNIE JERSAGUEES, Esq.
[illegible]T, Esq. E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

[illegible]on advances money on the Deposits of approved freehold or leasehold [illegible], with or without regular mortgage.

[illegible]s on Mortgage for long or short periods.

[illegible]on Stocks, Shares, and other approved Securities.

Effects the purchase and sale of Shares, Stocks, &c.

Receives money on deposit for brief or extended periods, on terms to be agreed upon.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act* XIX. *of* 1857, *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight	..... at	2s. 0¼d. per rupee.
4 „	.....	2s. „
3 „	.....	1s. 11½d. „
2 „	.....	1s. 11¾d. „
1 „	.....	1s. 11½d. „
On Demand		1s. 11¼d. „

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10